

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commissariat),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA
CRACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Apple BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
COPPER, BOLLERS.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb tins.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robb's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
SUCCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
HONEY.
Assorted JELLIES.
Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. "
900 lb. "
1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES and HATCHETS.
AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
VARNISHES.

DEVOS' NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STOVES,
including:
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCEMEAT.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.
TUESDAY'S DESSERT FRUITS.
Pudding RAISINS.
LARGE CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.
PIONIO TONGUES.
FATE DE POIE GRAS.
SAVORY FATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.
BROWN.
FRENCH FOOD.
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

OLABETS.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA FOUR, pinto & quart.
JES. GRAVES.
BREAKFAST OLABET, " " "

SHERRIES & PORT.
SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HONY'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS.
1 and 3 star HENNESSY'S.
BISQUIT DOBROW & CO'S BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KING'S OLD WHISKY.
ROYAL OLD WHISKY.

ROYAL OLD WHISKY.
E. & J. BOURNE'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOLLY PRAT & CO'S VERMOUTH.
CHARBIE'S GINGER BRANDY.
EASTERN CIDER.
CHAMPAGNE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOTTLED BY ORANGE
BITTERS.
BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pinto and quart.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BOURNE, pinto and quart.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's GUMSHAW, TEA, in
5 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAYES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER ON
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£25,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be
received, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867. 109

NOTICE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Bills on First Class Goldsmiths at 2
per cent net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

FRONHOF, German brig, Captain W. N.
Müller.—Wolter & Co.
JOSHUA NICHOLSON, Irish steamer, Capt.
G. Harrison.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
RAPHAEL, American ship, Captain J. W.
Sherman.—Douglas LaPrak & Co.

SELEPHIA, British steamer, Captain
Fowler.—Russell & Co.
SIRRI, British steamer, Capt. A. Scotland.
—Adamson, Bell & Co.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Diamond,"
Captain STACE, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on FRIDAY, 21st Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 480

UNION LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
The Steamship
"Cleopatra,"
Captain GILLIES, due on
about 22nd Instant,
will have immediate despatch for the above
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 473

FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/4 S. L. I. American Bark
"Fenwick,"
Eaton, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 483

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
The Company's Chartered
Steamship
"Cleopatra,"
Captain W. E. DURE, will be
despatched for the above Ports on
WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst., at 3 p.m.,
instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 471

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
The Departure of the
Steamship
"Arratoon" ap-
proach until WEDNESDAY, the 19th
Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 479

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Fokien,"
Captain WATSON, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst., at
3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA PRACK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 475

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.
The Steamship
"Suez,"
Captain DODD, will be
despatched to above TO-
MORROW, the 18th Instant, at 4 p.m.,
instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 477

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.
The Steamship
"Suez,"
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despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, 19th Instant, at
Daylight.

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RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 478

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
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FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.
The Co.'s Steamship
"Nanon,"
Captain PRYAN, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst., at
Noon.

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENSIN, NEW-
CHANG, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Wingang,"
Capt. ST. GONZ, will be
despatched to above at
2 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 18th Instant,
instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 474

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PANY, LIMITED.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY and
SATURDAY,
18th, 20th and 22nd March.

V. R.

PATRONISED IN AUSTRALASIA, CHINA
AND INDIA, BY
THEIR EXCELLENCIES:

MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, Governor of Vic-
toria.
EARL OF BELMONT, late Governor of New
South Wales.
SIR ANTHONY MURRAY, K.C.M.G., late
Governor of South Australia.
HON. H. T. WRENFORD, Governor of
Western Australia.
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SIR JAMES FERGUSON, Governor of Bom-
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SIR JAMES LONGDEN, G.O.M.G., Governor
of South Australia.
SIR W. F. D. JACOBS, G.O.M.G., Governor
of South Australia, Queensland, Tas-
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And by over 2,000,000 PERSONS.

TO-morrow (Tuesday), 18th March.
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FIRST APPEARANCE
IN THEIR GRAND
DRAWING-ROOM PERFORMANCES
OF THE CELEBRATED
LYNCH FAMILY
BELLRINGERS,
INSTRUMENTALISTS
AND
VOCALISTS.
(ORGANIZED 1867).

From the Principal Halls of Great Britain,
now on their Grand Tour round
the World.

FIRST PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Piano Solo—La
Sonambula—
Bellini.—Professor A. STATHAM.
2. Bells—Grand
March 'Nema'
(Bellini) Fa-
vorite Scotch
Melody.—
3. Ecclesiastic Song,
Pippity Pop
Young Man.—J. S. FARRON.
4. Bells—'Gone
Home, Father'
(as played with
musical suc-
cess every-
where).....BELLRINGERS.
5. Comic Quartet.
to 'Hallelujah'
Band.—H. R. G. & W. LYNCH.
6. Musical Character.
Alceus la morte
(Il Trovatore). HARRY LYNCH.
7. Comic Medley.
—Private The-
atrical.—J. S. FARRON.
8. Bells—'Chi-
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Joy Bells'.....BELLRINGERS.
9. Irish Impres-
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the Ball.—J. S. FARRON.
10. Bells—Blue
Bells of Scot-
land (with
Variations).....BELLRINGERS.
11. Dutch Impres-
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German Fifth). J. S. FARRON.
12. Dance—The
poetry of mo-
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13. Bells—Duet
Home Sweet
Home, with
Variations.....MESSRS. H. & R. LYNCH.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

1. Piano Solo—
'Ainslie's'
(Statham).—Professor A. STATHAM.
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THE WHOLE CONCLUDING WITH
THE JUDGE'S SUBSTITUTE.

Denis Mulvaney.....J. S. FARRON.
Officer Higgins.....W. W. LYNCH.
Crown Prosecutor.....R. R. LYNCH.
Brigham Young.....A. STATHAM.
Arthur Willis.....GEO. LYNCH.
James Trotter.....EDWARD SMITH.
&c., &c., &c.

THE Second and Third Programmes
include Selections from 'Il Trova-
tore,' 'The Bohemian Girl,' 'Maritana,'
&c., by the Bellringers; New Duets
and Quartettes by the Lynch Family,
Characteristic Impersonations by F. S. FARRON,
Glock Bells by G. Lynch; Comic
Songs and Sketches by H. & W.
LYNCH, Original Compositions and
Pianoforte Recitals by Professor A.
Statham, &c., &c. The whole con-
cluding with the 'Unfortunate Trav-
ellers,' 'Dr Brown's Dispensary' and
'Five Shillings a Week.'

HARRY LYNCH,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 17, 1884. 476

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The defeat of the rebels in Hwai Chan by the Imperial troops has been further corroborated to-day. One informant places the number of rebels killed at 100, and the number made prisoners at 600. Another places the number much lower and adds that a rebel leader is among those captured. He was dressed in a long coat, black boots and a silk girdle (mandarin uniform), and wore a red turban of a similar pattern to those worn by the Taipings. A proclamation by the Imperial officers calls on the gentry of the district to deliver up the leaders or organisers of the movement within three days. The *Wai San Yat Po* says:—A proclamation was found among the articles seized from the rebels, which was dated Tai Ming Yun-Nin (大明元年) i.e. the first year of the great Ming.

Captain Thomas Bamford, late master of the Indo-China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Zaisang*, died rather suddenly in bed this morning. Captain Bamford arrived from Shanghai on the 8th ultimo, and went to live at No. 6 Queen's Road East. We understand he came out from England suffering from consumption, having been advised to try a tropical climate. Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. gave him charge of the Singapore wharf, and he was to have left here for what, to-day, the muggy weather, however, accelerated the progress of the disease. The immediate cause of death was no doubt choking, through his inability to get rid of the large amount of accumulated expectoration. He was 40 years of age, and was not confined to his bed until yesterday.

The steamer *Emeralda*, Captain Hutchison, which left here for Amoy and Manila about half past six on Saturday evening, went ashore, stem first, during a dense fog, about a quarter to eight the same evening. Owing to the foggy nature of the weather, Captain Hutchison directed his steamer inside Junk Island to come to an anchor, and it was while proceeding slowly with this object in view, that she went ashore. The force of the blow knocked a small compartment in the bow, which caused the fore compartment to fill rapidly with water. She was allowed to remain fast during the night; and a boat was sent back to Hongkong for assistance. She was floated off without assistance on Sunday morning, and afterwards towed into Hongkong by the tug *Fame*. Her cargo has now been discharged, and she has gone over to Kowloon Dock.

ROBBERIES from houses on the terraces are still being carried on. At one house, on Saturday afternoon, a thief snaked into the back premises and carried off a silver-plated tea-pot and a milk-jug, and during the following night an attempt was made to enter the drawing room of the same house from the front verandah. This attempt would probably have proved successful had not the boy happened to have taken up his quarters in the room for the night, and heard the noise made in the effort to obtain an entry through the verandah and window, which were both closed and fastened. He lighted the gas and the thief thereupon decamped, but he had removed a flower-pot to enable him to get over into the verandah, and had left other signs of his presence behind. Occupiers of houses should be on their guard.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong during the month ending 29th Feb., 1894, is published in Saturday's *Government Gazette*:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION.
Oriental Bank Corporation...	878,205
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, India, and China...	1,245,356
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China...	986,927
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...	2,834,414
Total...	5,944,902

A MEMORIAL of the Legislative Council will be held on Wednesday next at 4 p.m. The following is the 'Order of the Day':—

1. The Attorney General to introduce a Bill, *Amending Ordinance No. 3 of 1892*.
2. The Attorney General to move the second reading of a Bill entitled *Medical Registration Ordinance, 1894*.
3. The Attorney General to move the first reading of the following Bills:—
A Bill entitled *An Ordinance for the regulation of the Medical Profession*.
A Bill entitled *An Ordinance for the regulation of the Medical Profession*.
A Bill entitled *The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1894*.
A Bill entitled *The Preservation of Birds Ordinance, 1894*.
A Bill entitled *The Post Office Ordinance, 1894*.
4. The Honourable F. Bultelley Johnson to move that all papers relating to the grant of land for a Roman Catholic Cemetery be laid on the table.

The telegram stating that the French Government has resolved to exercise sovereignty over Okok, in the Red Sea, is most likely a reference to a question on which many journalistic pens, and much consideration is being exercised at the present moment. Okok is a place this side of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, which connect the Indian Ocean with the Red Sea. It is not far from Perim or Aden, and is in proximity to Tadjora, an important port town on the African coast, having a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in slaves and salt. We heard a short time ago that Aden was to be made a first class fortress, and we also know that Perim is occupied by the British as an island of

naval and military importance. Perhaps France desires a set off to these places, and therefore takes Okok. It would in some degree command the Straits. Such a step on the part of the French, however, is sure to attract a considerable amount of attention, and the affair shows the possibility of a crisis arising between France and England at any moment. No doubt the occupation and the fortifying of the place by the French, would be regarded more seriously by England than the establishment by the Republic of a protectorate over Madagascar, or the temporary occupation of the island of Hainan, because Okok is in the narrow channel through which all vessels going to and from the East, via the Suez Canal, must pass. The British appear to have obtained an important victory against the Mahdi's forces without a serious loss. As, however, the policy of abandoning the country to the false prophet seems now to be decided upon, the value of the victory lies chiefly in the moral sense.

We are in a position to state that Judge Donny tendered his resignation of the post of Consul-General at Shanghai, and that the President has accepted it.—*N.C.D. News.*

So the marriage of Lord Garmoyne and Miss Fortescue is broken off. I understand that the ex-bridegroom wrote a letter to the young lady, informing her that she would do well to place herself in the hands of her solicitor. Twenty thousand pounds is the very lowest damages which Miss Fortescue ought to receive, for a more outrageous repudiation of a matrimonial engagement. Not a breath of scandal has ever been whispered against Miss Fortescue. After a lengthy engagement, and the young lady about as theatrical as his affianced bride, Lord Garmoyne announces to her that he will not marry her, and sends her to her solicitor for consolation. There was no sort of social difference between the two. The lady was the daughter of a London trader, the gentleman the relative of a Belfast trader. The fact that she had been on the stage surely cannot be brought against her, for in the estimation of most sensible persons a girl who earns her livelihood honestly is to say the least, the equal of a youth who owes his position to his father's talents. It is said that Mr. Gilbert is arranging the matter. If so, he will be sacrificing his client if he takes on anything under £20,000.—*Twiss.*

A CRISIS discussion has taken place at a meeting of the Inverness Town Council regarding the proposal to abolish the feather bonnet in Highland regiments. A petition to the Secretary of War, sent for signature by Lord Archibald Campbell, was submitted, and the Council were asked to sign the document in their corporate capacity. Mr Burns moved that the Council decline to do so, and said the head-dress was a most unbecoming one, resembling, in his opinion, a hearse in miniature, the design of which had evidently been imported from abroad. Bailie Smith seconded. Mr. Frost, M.P., moved an amendment that the Council petition the Secretary of War, and while admitting that the feather bonnet was not of Highland origin, said it had become the distinctive headgear of Highland regiments, and it was the duty of all Highlanders to resist the attack which was being made to abolish all distinctive characteristics of Highland regiments. A lively discussion followed, and the mover declining to withdraw his motion, a division was taken, 17 voting in favour of petitioning and 2 against.

THERE was an amusing case in the courts a few years ago when a dramatic author sued Messrs. James and Thorne for the loss of a romantic play submitted to them. The author described to the jury how he had stood on the Bridge of Signs and sought inspiration from the moonlight and the stars, and the jury, who were natural judges, when one of the other of the defendants got into the witness-box and frankly confessed, with a good deal of unnecessary violence, that "he had lost the play," the jury, who were more judicious, and modestly contented himself with letting it be known that with the best intentions in the world he really could not hold himself responsible for the loss of the play, and one M.S. with which his name as a manager and an actor burdens him. The judge at once directed the jury to find in favour of Mr. Harris, and aspiring authors cannot too clearly understand that they send MSS. to managers entirely at their own risk.

An instance of the amusing results which sometimes proceed from an entire absence of the sense of humour is afforded by a letter published lately in a Gibraltar journal, the *Mons Calpe*, from Mr. Solly Flood, late "His Majesty's Advocate-General." In the January number of the *Courier* Magazine appeared a powerful and somewhat ghastly story entitled "J. Habakkuk Jeppison's Statement," which purported to be an account of the diabolical murder of the captain of the brigantine *Alfred* by his wife, child, and crew, by a half-caste American. The story was altogether sensational and improbable; but it appears that some ten years ago a droll vessel named *Marie Celeste* was towed into Gibraltar, and conjectures were rife as to her antecedents. Therefore Mr. Solly Flood feels it incumbent on him to write a long letter, in which, after disproving officially and in detail many incidents of the narrative, he solemnly declares that "the statement is in point of fact a fabrication from beginning to end," and dwells on the wickedness of imputing crimes to the United States, "especially the colour of population." The writer of the article should feel flattered at this tribute to his realistic powers, emphasized by the fact that a Central News telegram embodying this denial was posted in the London clubs a few days ago.

In speaking lately at Birmingham, Mr. Bright chose as his subject the impetuous character of the Conservative party. Time after time they had opposed the popular cause,—on Reform, on Free-trade, on the commercial treaty with France, on the paper duty, on Reform again,—and every time it was hoped that they would learn by experience, and not repeat their blunder. But now, again, they were about to repeat their blunder. "When," he said, in our Courts of Justice, a man is convicted

unhappily of some offence, a policeman represents to the Magistrate, that he has been convicted before. Sometimes he has been convicted more than once or twice, and then the Magistrate inflicts a severe sentence, sometimes I have thought needlessly severe." Mr. Bright thought that the Conservative party had had in 1889 a very severe sentence passed upon it for its repeated misdeeds, but apparently he did not think it "needlessly severe," for he more than suggested that the sentence should be indefinitely extended, and not reversed.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

These sports were held on the Cricket Ground this afternoon. The weather was not of the most pleasant description for outdoor amusement, but this seemed to interfere but little with the enjoyment of the scholars, or the comfort of their elders, who were intensely delighted with the movements of the boys and girls, both big and little. There was a very good attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and there was also a big crowd of natives gathered round the ring. Among those present we noticed His Excellency the Governor, Lady Bowen and the Misses Bowen. In every event the entries were very numerous, and where there was so much variety in the physical abilities of the youngsters, it was anything but a light task to suitably handicap the competitors; in fact it was almost impossible to perform the duties of handicapper with satisfaction to all. Every endeavour was made to deal fairly with every one, and, on the whole, little fault can be found with the manner in which it was done. Mr. Tripp and the other gentlemen connected with the sports did all in their power to see that no one was overmatched. In some of the events, the competition was very spirited, and showed that the principal object in good sport, pluck, is by no means lacking among our school boys, who certainly have less opportunity here of developing their physical powers than schoolboys have in most instances at home. The performances of some of the boys, notably Harry Arthur's running and B. Bragg's jumping, were exceptionally good for boys of their age. It was quite apparent this afternoon that a healthy rivalry is stimulated among the boys to develop their muscular activity by such proceedings as these and it is to be hoped that this spirit will long be maintained. Lieut. Jarrett, Dr. Pike, and Messrs Stewart-Lockhart, G. A. Caldwell, W. M. B. Arthur and H. Tripp deserve the thanks of the foreign community at large for the interest and trouble they took in organising and carrying through sports which afford the children so much genuine fun and pleasure.

The Band of the *Audacious* enlivened the proceedings by performing a selection of music.

Lady Bowen presented the prizes to the winners at the close of the programme.

The following are the results of the various events:

- 1.—100 YARDS.—Open to boys from 9 to 13. First prize, writing case; second prize, silver scarf-ring.
- Competitors:—E. Lammett, B. Grimble, Geo. White, F. Southey, J. P. Bragg, P. Smith, I. Fairie, C. Cruz, A. Osmund, C. Marques, T. Wallace, Ch. Kew, A. Cereal, the tallest boy, had only to jump once to beat the others.
A. Cereal, 13 feet 2 inches . . . 1
J. P. Bragg, 13 feet 3 inches . . . 2
Ch. Kew . . . 3
- 2.—HIGH JUMP.—Open to boys from 13 to 16. First prize, mathematical instruments; second prize, silver scarf-ring.
Eight or nine boys entered the competition. This number, however, was soon reduced to two, B. Bragg and C. Remedios. These two boys fought hard with each other for the supremacy; the struggle ended in favour of B. Bragg, the smaller of the two boys. His style was exceptionally good and generally admired.
B. Bragg, 4 feet 7 inches . . . 1
C. Remedios . . . 2

In this competition an unfortunate accident happened to one of the boys. John Pidgeon, while just preparing to spring, slipped and fell under the tape, and fractured his arm. The little fellow bore it very bravely. Dr. Cottell, who was present, attended to the boy's injuries at once.

- 3.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys from 9 to 12. First prize, gold scarf-ring; second prize, silver pencil case.
- Some thirty odd boys started in this race, the utmost allowances being fifteen yards. Chadwick Kew (scratch) came in first easily. There was some confusion among the judges, in consequence of two judges selecting P. Wallace, and one selecting another boy. We have not heard how the matter was decided. Time 13½ secs.
- 4.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—For boys from 13 to 16. First prize, cup; second prize, pencil case.

This was a very interesting race. Harry Arthur, who runs very well indeed, was most luffed as the winner, but the handicapping was too much for him. He was placed three yards behind scratch. One of the smaller boys of the lot came in first, and one a little taller second. Arthur was well up in third place. Time, 11¼ secs.

- A. Cereal . . . 1
A. Bragg . . . 2
- 5.—80 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys from 8 to 9. First prize, desk; second prize, a book "Wild Animals."

There was an immense number of youngsters turned up to compete for the prize. C. A. Thomson, a little black fellow, whose intense expression of earnestness in the race created great amusement, came in first

easily, although placed three yards behind scratch. Some of his schoolmates protested that he was older than nine years, but he maintained that he was not, and he was allowed to take the prize. Hugh Arthur came in second. Time 10½ secs.

- C. A. Thomson . . . 1
Hugh Arthur . . . 2
Machado . . . 3

6.—300 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to Chinese boys under 16 years of age. First and second prizes given.

The boys numbered between forty and fifty, and their ages ranged from four years up to the limit. The handicapping was done as fairly as possible under the circumstances. One little long-tailed chap, about nine years of age, ran splendidly, and would undoubtedly have carried off first prize if he had not been knocked down, accidentally, by one of the larger boys within 20 yards from home. An extra prize was awarded to him.

- Fun Tin Chuk . . . 1
Hung San . . . 2
Wong Yu . . . 3

7.—LEAP-FROG RACE.—Open to boys from 9 to 13. First and second prizes were given.

This was a somewhat novel race to Hongkong. The boys raced in couples. One did duty as frog, and the other as the leaper, and they had to make a leap every ten yards, the boys changing positions every ten yards. A good many collisions occurred. C. Kew and B. Bragg worked together splendidly, and came in first easily; and B. Grimble and E. Lammett also worked well together and took second prize.

- Ch. Kew and A. Bragg . . . 1
B. Grimble and E. Lammett . . . 2

8.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Open to boys from 13 to 16. First prize, gold scarf-ring; second prize, pencil case.

About a dozen boys competed. I. Rose and A. Bragg, who were each allowed 20 yards of a start and had one less hurdle to jump than the others, were never overtaken and came in first and second respectively a good way ahead of the others. B. Bragg was third. Time for the first boy, who ran 100 yards, 19½ secs.

- I. Rose . . . 1
A. Bragg . . . 2
B. Bragg . . . 3

9.—220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys from 8 to 9 years of age. First prize, cup; second prize, a book "Little Folks."

One of the smallest boys of the lot, Hugh Arthur, who was second in one of the former races, ran very pluckily, and carried off the cup.

- Hugh Arthur . . . 1
W. E. Morgan . . . 2

The young black, Thomson, though placed far behind all the others, made a gallant effort and came in third or fourth.

- 10.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys and girls under six. Girls, first prize, doll; second prize, doll. Boys, first prize, boys; second prize, ball.

Great interest was taken in the little one's movements.

- Girls.—B. Aitken first, and M. Prestige second.

Boys.—J. D'Almada, first and E. Lopes second. Little D'Almada ran very well.

- 11.—QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—Open to boys from 13 to 16. First prize, binoculars; second prize, writing case.

Harry Arthur was put ten yards behind scratch, but he nevertheless came in first with the greatest ease in 82½ seconds. A Costa and F. Lammett were almost level in second and third places respectively.

- Harry Arthur . . . 1
A. Costa . . . 2
F. Lammett . . . 3

12.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to girls under 9. First prize, fan; second prize, silver case; third prize, bag.

- A. D'Almada came in first, Grace Arthur second, and Nellie Williamson third.

13.—300 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys from 9 to 13. First prize, cup; second prize, album.

- A. Cereal, the tallest and best built of the boys, managed to wrest the cup from the grasp of a much smaller boy just by two or three feet. Cereal was scratch. Time, 42½ secs.

- A. Cereal . . . 1
A. Osmund . . . 2

14.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to girls from 9 to 12. First prize, work-case; second prize, inkstand; third prize, bag.

- Zeta D'Almada . . . 1
Annie Wallace . . . 2
K. Aitken . . . 3

15.—220 YARDS HANDICAP.—Open to all boys under 16. First prize, writing case; second prize.

In this race, at least sixty boys ran. Alfred Rose ran very pluckily and won the first honours. F. D'Almada was second.

- A. Rose . . . 1
F. D'Almada . . . 2

16.—TUG OF WAR.

During the afternoon several tugs of war were pulled. The first tug was between two teams of Chinese boys. The struggle was a fairly stiff one, and ended in favour of the team captained by Ohn Ah, who defeated a team captained by Yung Sang.

The second pull was between two teams of boys other than Chinese.

One team was composed as follows:—Williams (Captain), Loureiro, Dixon, Remedios, Smith, Brown, Muller, Daseo, Requiris and Bragg.

The other was composed of Shepherd (Captain), Lawrent, Duncan, White, Allen, Mohamed, Bobb, Banker and Brink.

A final heat took place between the winning Chinese team and Williams' team. The superior physique of the European lad proved too much for the Celestials, who were easily worsted.

THE DISTURBANCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WEI-CHAU.

Poklo-city, 13th March, 1894.

Thought I am not in a position to give any reliable information concerning the recent disturbance in the Kwei-shien district, it may be interesting to you to learn something about the state and condition of the adjoining country from one who has been there.

I left Canton on the 19th February by Chinese passenger-boat, and arrived at Poklo-city on the 22nd. The people, both in the city and in the country, seemed to be very quiet. Some were astonished to see a foreigner travel about in "these bad times," but to many I was known, and to others my appearance was rather comforting, for they thought that I would not have come into the country if "down below" in Canton things were not quiet. I was told that among other sports and games which the good people of Poklo had enjoyed during the new year festivities, they had a sailor dressed in the garb of a foreigner, put into chains and fictitiously executed. In passing a village two miles north of Wei-chau-city all the children and youths came out to the river side where I was. Some had bows and arrows, and all followed me shouting "Kill the foreign devil." But such scenes one must expect now-a-days, and they are rather amusing, though the amusement they yield is perhaps more relished by the Chinese than by the singular specimen of the barbarian race. As to the disturbance of the country by a rebellion which is said to have broken out in Wei-chau, I received the first warning on the 25th of February on my return to Poklo from a visit to the neighbouring villages. It was then said that several hundred soldiers and also some mandarins had been killed by the rebels, and that the high mandarins of Wei-chau had gone down to Canton to fetch soldiers. Though I was for a moment somewhat frightened, I soon made up my mind not to believe the reports of the Chinese.

The following day I left Poklo and went further up the East river to a place called Kot-ling. This lies three miles West from the market of Shui-hau at the East river, and 16 miles North-west from Wei-chau city. I stayed there from the 27th Feb. till the 3rd of March. Here I heard every day the most exciting reports. It was said that the rebels had encamped at 山; and that they numbered 70,000. The people in the market places and villages, both in the Kwei-shien and Poklo districts, were terribly frightened. Nobody seemed to have the slightest confidence in the mandarins and their soldiers, and it was thought possible that the rebels might come to Poklo in two days if they choose. On the 3rd of March I went to Tai-mo, a market-place 25 miles North of Poklo-city (by river nearly 80 miles). There also the people talked day and night about rebellion. If no news came from Wei-chau, the Tai-ping rebellion in the fourth year of Han Fung was the topic. Of this event every little instance was recalled to the mind and talked over and over again.

One day it was reported that the people near Wei-chau city had fled from their villages into the walled city, whilst the people of Poklo City had nearly all left to hide themselves in the mountains. Soldiers were mustered everywhere and the boats were stopped officially to convey them to Wei-chau. Many of the merchants closed their shops; others took most of their stores down to Shai-ling and Canton. The price of rice was sinking daily. The farmers hesitated in tilling their fields. The young men deliberated whether it was better to become a rebel or to be enlisted as a soldier. It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the amount of talk, the mutual distrust and the utter helplessness of the people in this country, if one has not been among them in such times.

By and bye the elders of the villages met to find means how to watch the suspicious characters in their midst. Volunteer corps have also been formed in the villages and are patrolling daily with the usual noise.

On the 6th of March a messenger came to me from Foo-chuk-pai, a Basel Mission station in Wing-on, where two German missionaries, a lady and two children live. This messenger was sent to Poklo to look me up, and was glad to find me already in Tai Moai. I wrote to my friends that I did not regard the situation as serious and thought that nearly all was empty talk of the Chinese. Even if these rumors should be true, I had no doubt that the mandarins would be able to suppress the disturbance, especially since they need not be afraid that the French would come to Canton. I may mention here that there was also a rumor in the country that the French would come to Canton on the 15th of March.

Yesterday, the 12th, I returned overland to this city and was not a little surprised to find that indeed two-thirds of the population have left it. On the 4th of March, in the afternoon, I was told the story was heard "The Rebels come," when a terrible panic came over the people, many of whom ran off with wild excitement. Though the mandarins had hired 200 soldiers to watch on the wall, those braves were the foremost to run away. Since that day the people who could afford it have moved. Nobody believes that the walls of the city are sufficient protection against rebels, or that the soldiers will be able to defend the city. All remember how easily it was taken by the Tai-ping rebels, and are therefore ready to abandon it at a moment's

notice. Even the mandarin has a boat lying ready in the river for any case of emergency. The people have now seen several thousand soldiers pass the city and go to Wei-chau. It is also said that the rebels have gone to a market called Pak-mong-fa, which lies about 30 miles east of Wei-chau city.

As to the cause of this insurrection, there are several versions.

Some say it is the Triad-Society which has risen in rebellion. Others report that the disturbances arose from a guard concerning the salt-fields near the coast.

It is also stated that the immediate cause of the trouble is the extortion of money on the part of the mandarin. It is perhaps not generally known that it is a custom with the mandarins, both literary and military, if they want money, to "settle an old case" as the phrase is. This trick it seems was tried lately by the mandarin of Wei-chau, when he met with the opposition of several strong and numerous clans. This means to me very near the truth. It is at least much less probable that the rebels are pirates who are supported by the French, as many Chinese are inclined to believe.

I still think that the Mandarins will be able to check the insurrection, but most of the Chinese seem to have their doubts about this, and all are more or less afraid that the rebellion may soon spread all over the country. The rebels are said to have the four characters 通反民, 'good people compelled to revolt' on their flag, which would show sufficiently that they are dissatisfied with the government.

In closing this report I may add that there has been a fight in Pak-mong fa, and that the rebels were defeated.

R. ECHTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

TO ROBERT WILSON.

SIR,—I did not reply to your letter to the *Mail* for two reasons. I looked through the Directory and could not find your name among those of the prominent citizens of Hongkong; in fact I could not find it at all, and I saw no reason to submit myself to the whims and caprices of every unknown personage who might imagine he could tie me.

If I allowed you to tie me and then get out of your tie, I would be none the wiser for a victory over a man so completely unknown as yourself; it would not be worth the time and money, and I have been tied so often by first class captains of well known steamers, and been victorious every time, that I did not want to sully my reputation by a contest with an inferior person.

Your individual opinion of me as a gentleman is worthless; probably you know nothing of the article. And your opinion would not change my character for good or bad, so I care nothing for the opinion. This is why I did not answer your letter.

Respectfully,
S. S. BALDWIN.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, March 17.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I, with other friends of the late Captain Bamford, attended at Happy Valley this afternoon to pay the last token of respect to the dead.

The ceremony was arranged to take place at 5 o'clock, and on our reaching the cemetery at that hour we found the clergyman had not arrived. The body was kept at the gate until 5.30 and was then removed to the Chapel in hopes of his speedy arrival. We waited there till 5.50, but still the reverend gentleman had not put in an appearance. Seeing it hopeless waiting longer, the body was shut in the Chapel and now lies there awaiting burial.

Trusting you will give this the publicity it deserves, and so prevent a recurrence of this scandalous neglect.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours truly,
F. TAYLOR.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Widdowson, Esq.)

Monday, March 17.

Mate Matson, seaman of the S.S. *Scimitar*, who was charged on the 14th inst. with cutting and wounding one John Han-sen, was again before the Court this morning. Complainant stated that he was standing at the door of the "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle" when the defendant came up with a knife in his hand and stabbed him in the eye. The case was adjourned till the 18th inst., to enable Dr. Wharry to give evidence.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the Shareholders at the annual meeting, to be held on Friday next:

The General Agents have now to submit to the Shareholders their report upon the working of the business of the Refinery for the past year and a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1893.

At the extraordinary general meetings of Shareholders held on the 19th May and 12th June last, the General Agents stated that owing to the change in the export trade which had occurred since the Refinery had been established new processes had to be adopted and that although during the month of May an equilibrium between expenditure and income had been attained the working for the first five months of the year had shown a severe loss. Since that time the management in Manila has been mainly occupied in testing not only suitable quantities of raw sugar, but in working up the descriptions of refined calculated to meet the fluctuating demand. These experiments have been costly, but they have proved in the main successful, and the net result of the working for the seven months from 1st June to 31st December, after providing for all expenses, interest and commission, has shown a profit of \$16,000. This result would have been better but for an unusually

dry season entailing heavy expenses for an adequate water supply and necessitating a diminished output.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

The working account for the year shows a net balance of profit of \$25,093.58 which the amount brought forward from last year . . . 4,900.65

makes a total to be dealt with of \$37,784.23 and after deducting interest, Consulting Committee's Remuneration, General Agents, and Manila Agents' commissions, and other fees, leaves a balance of \$12,030.70, which the General Agents and Consulting Committee recommended be carried forward to a new account to be placed against the losses incurred by the typhoon in 1892, and preliminary expenses standing to the debit of the company on the balance sheet. The Agents in Manila advise that the net profit realized in January and February last was \$14,400.

There is an excellent demand for the company's production of refined sugars which, owing to the scarcity of water, the works have not been able wholly to supply. The application made in May last to the Spanish Government for permission to divert a stream of water to the refinery, which such an application has to pass, has only within the last few days been accorded to. The General Agents do not deem it prudent to commence the construction of the channel works which are to be set up in pursuance of the policy laid down at the meeting in June last, and loss of time occasioned by the protracted delay which has occurred has been most disappointing and vexatious. The operations for the supply of water have been commenced, and the construction of the works will now be proceeded with at once.

The prospects of the company's business, when the full water supply has been obtained and the channel works are completed, are, in the meantime, the General Agents feel confident that a fair profit will be shown during the present year by the system already in operation.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

The balance of \$82,815.02 standing at debit of construction account has been transferred to property account. A new account called "Extension Account" has been opened in connection with the re

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

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The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a current and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give criticisms embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued, and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Clubs, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is so extensively cultivated.

Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Bittel, Brotschneider, Hirth, and Hanes, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stott, Phillips, MacIntyre, Frost, Johnston, Fothergill, Knapton, Parkes, Playfair, Giles, and Filton—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

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"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Britcher, on 'The amount of precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking,' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880."

"Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. H. Balfour, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classics of Han-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—*Chrysanthemum*.

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together, and one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied notes, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, America, Trinidad, Cuba, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redrafted correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Great Island. Vessels near the Hongkong wharves are marked A, B, C, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked E, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
Section 2. From Gas Works to the P. and O. Co's Factory.
Section 3. From P. and O. Co's Factory to the Harbour Master's Office.
Section 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co's Office.

Section 5. From P. and O. Co's Office to Peddar's Wharf.
Section 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
Section 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
Section 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name, Captain, Flag and Rig, Tons, Date of Arrival, Consignees or Agents, Destination, Remarks.

Steamers

Active, 268 Mar. 15 A. R. Marty

Arabic, 268 Mar. 15 A. R. Marty

Armenian, 268 Mar. 15 A. R. Marty

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Her Britannic Majesty's Ships in the China Squadron.

For H. B. M. Ships' tonnage, displacements and effective horse powers are given according to H. M. Navy List.

Name, Flag and Rig, Tons, Guns, H.P., Captain, Where at.

Albatross, composite screw sloop, 940, 4, 840, Commander Chas. Hicks, Hankow

Andalusian, double-screw iron frigate, 1010, 14, 4330, Captain R. E. Tenney, Hongkong

Champion, corvette, 2300, 14, 2240, Captain A. T. Forster, Shanghai

Cleopatra, corvette, 2300, 14, 2240, Captain H. N. Hippisley, Amoy

Cochrane, composite screw sloop, 940, 4, 840, Captain J. P. Maclean, Amoy

Cornwall, composite screw sloop, 940, 4, 840, Captain J. P. Maclean, Amoy

Cornwall, composite screw sloop, 940, 4, 840, Captain J. P. Maclean, Amoy

Cornwall, composite screw sloop, 940, 4, 840, Captain J. P. Maclean, Amoy

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